THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

The President to Visit Richmond--Grand Council.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes to that paper as follows:

The President of the United States, accompanied by Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, it is confidently asserted, will visit Richmond during the last week in August. The main object of the visit will be to attend a council of the leading general officers of this and the adjacent military depot in reference to the condition of affairs in this section as affected by the policy of President Johnson's administration. The council will be held in the private parlors of the Jeff. Davis mansion, where the late President Lincoln met the prominent Southerners during his stay here, and which is at present the official residence of Major General Terry, commanding this department. Among the distinguished officers who will meet the President and Secretary on this occasion will be Major General Terry, Major General Turner, Major General Curtis, Major General Schofield, Major General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington; General J. B. Hawley, Chief of Staff to the commanding General and others. There can be but little doubt that final action upon grave issues of State policy with reference to the attitude of this people, growing out of the recent anomalous election held in this city, will be determined upon after the return of the President and Mr. Stanton to Washington.

England and the United States.

[From the New York Herald.]

The papers relating to the negotiations of the Canadian delegates in England, have been laid before the Canadian Parliament. They bring out in strong relief the nervous anxiety of the British Government on the subject of Canadian defences. In one dispatch Mr. Cardwell says her Majesty's Government is unwilling, under present circumstances, to press upon Canada any decision on this point which can with prudence be postponed. "But, without anticipating that any causes of differences are likely to disturb our present friendly relations with the government of the United States, they think it necessary to bear in mind the vast accession which has recently been made, and still continues to be made to the military forces of that powerful country. They cannot forget the very small proportion which the numerical strength of British troops on the North American continent bears to the force which might at any moment be brought into the field against them. It would be a cause of just reproach against the British Government if those troops were suffered to remain in a position which, on the outbreak of War, they might not be able to hold until the military and naval resources of the country could be made available for their support."

Financial Frauds in New York.

There is great excitement in money circles in consequence of the frauds reported. Many failures are announced, including Charles Graham & Co. and Ketchum & Son. It is stated that the latter firm have issued gold checks to the amount of $1,3000,000, and young Ketchum has left for parts unknown.

Before departing he addressed a letter to his father, in which he fully admitted his crime and asked him to provide for his wife and child, saying he had provided for himself.

It is reported that he abstracted bonds from the safe of the firm, but to what amount is not known.

The Fourth National Bank, it is now stated, is involved by his transactions to the extent of $455,000, having negotiated some of the forged certificates.

Gov. Pierpont's Views.

The same authority undertakes to speak as follows for Gov. Pierpont:

The policy heretofore pursued by Gov. Pierpont in effecting the restoration of Virginia is to undergo an immediate and radical change. The Governor is now satisfied that the intentions of the leading men of the State, as expressed to him upon his accession to power here, have not been carried out in good faith, and that he has now every reason to distrust the representations of their loyalty, so profusely made to him in the earlier days of his occupancy. These men promised Governor Pierpont that if he would aid according to the measure of his power in restoring them to the franchise, they would see that none but consistent Union men were elected to office.—The result has been otherwise to such an extent as to imperatively compel him to change his policy, in which action he will have the cordial endorsement of President Johnson.

English Opinion of the Freedmen Question.

The London *Times* editorially expatriates on the difficulty o, maintaining and feeding the liberated slaves of the South, and says:

"It is easy for the victorious government by a few words to strike off the slaves' fetters, and dislocate and destroy the industry of the whole community, but it is not easy for it to find an answer to the awful question, 'Of what are the people to live,' one which it has raised for itself, and which every day more and more importantly demands an answer."

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. NO. 12

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the nine tieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Robt C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department af North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $10 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal.

July 18, 1865. 34—4w.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

THE PROSPECTIVE CONDITION of our colored population is one which should excite the most intense interest among us. No white person in the South is uninterested in the future of the colored population. The fact that the government has committed their interests to the special keeping of the Freedmen's Bureau, does not relieve the Southern people from the obligation to care for them. Gen. Howard and his subordinates will do for them what they deem best, but they need the co-operation and support of the Southern people in what may be wisest and best for them.

They are henceforth and forever a free people. No wise, considerate man will seek again to entangle them in the yoke of bondage. But their freedom should not by any means cut them off from our sympathies, and from the disposition to treat them generously and justly. They are free to labor where they please, and they are entitled to just compensation. More than this, they have a claim of more than simple justice. They are entitled to our pity and our care, not only as human beings, but as persons raised among us, grown up with us, and who in former days felt a common sympathy with us. Their long involuntary servitude, their docility, their meekness under provocation, their strong local attachments, in many cases their devotion to their former owners, all give them a special claim upon us.

The almost universal docility, quietude and devotion of the Southern slaves, to their owners during the war—a war which many of them knew, was prosecuted by some for the purpose of effecting their freedom, if nothing else, ought to excite the universal admiration of the Southern people. The entire North and Europe looked for nothing else but all the horrors of a servile insurrection as soon as the Union armies entered the South, but no where were there any manifestations of this feeling. God seemed to hold them back from all violent excitement.

Their freedom was not of their seeking. They took no part in effecting it. When therefore, it came to them so suddenly, was it surprising that they should be frantic with joy—that they should tear away from their former owners and their former employments and rush to their deliverers? Was it strange that many of them should think and feel that they had "wed their last row out!"—that for a time at least, work was to be set aside and they must enjoy their jubilee? And what more natural.

We admit that the colored race are not strongly infused with the grace of gratitude—that they easily forget past favors and kindnesses. Moreover, they are passionate, quick in their resentments, when there is no danger, but kind conduct towards them, pity in their distresses will win them back speedily. Some under the extraordinary circumstances which have surrounded them have been ungrateful—oblivious of their past pledges and obligations—insulting in their demeanor—indolent and indisposed to work, but before we judge them too harshly, let us put ourselves in their position—do to them what we would in like circumstances have done to us. Would we not have done far worse? Let us be charitable and kind and just to them, remembering their idiosyncrasies, their peculiar subjection to passion, and their ignorance.

The idea has been suggested, that they should be colonized, and sometimes in the spirit of retaliation, we talk of spreading them over New England, but both of these ideas are Quixotic. There is much force in the views taken by Gens. Sherman and Cox. It might be far better for the whites and blacks, were they comfortably colonized some where, or placed in a State by themselves. A century must elapse before negro suffrage for the entire male colored population could work well in the South, if ever. If the exercise of the elective franchise is the greatest boon Northern philanthrophy desires for the blacks, the sooner they are colonized in one State, the better. But it falls far short of what is the greatest good for them. Their education, mentally, morally and religiously is what they need more. They must be taught to be provident, industrious and willing to perform for proper remuneration, regular, systematic and productive labor to the employer. These are far more important to their present and future happiness and usefulness as good citizens, than the exercise of the elective franchise.

But we regard colonization any where out of the question at present. It is too expensive, and then it is too doubtful an experiment. The present debt of the United States, as well as the indebtedness of the people, forbids any early advance in that direction. Besides their improvement and progress in that condition, are exceedingly dubious. Their improvement is far more rapid, mingling with the white race. They possess the faculty of imitation in a remarkable degree. Set a high mark before them, and offer them inducements to attain it, and they will try. They are among us—placed here by Divine Providence, so far as we can see, forever. What is best for them and the white race as we are now situated, is the great question. And this shall be the subject of future consideration.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE question excites great interest in the Northern cities. Indeed it is a matter of interest to the whole country. The connection of the Eastern and Western world by electric wires is a great idea, one in which the commercial communities of both countries are deeply concerned. The failure so far, and the probable utter failure of the enterprise, occasions much disappointment. The arrangements for complete success in this instance, were on the largest and most perfect scale. Nothing was omitted to insure it, and yet in the midst of the highest hopes and the most encouraging prospects, the wire snapped and the work is suspended. The Great Eastern and Terrible were lying near the spot where the disaster occurred, perhaps fishing for the end but with no success. Is it possible that any wire can be constructed, which will bear the immense pressure which it must experience, at a depth of 14000 feet below the surface of the sea, held tightly at both ends? The real causes of the failure we are not prepared to determine, but they are sufficient doubtless, to defeat if not entirely, yet for some time to come, the ingenuity of man.

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK occasioned by the failure of two or three strong houses, looks very much as if it were but the beginning of financial troubles. The unprecedented prosperity of New England and New York during the war, excites the wonder of all who have been permitted to look into it. That this state of things can continue, when the exports of the country now and for several years to come, must be greatly less than its imports, causing a large demand for gold to make up the deficit, together with an immense circulation of depreciated paper currency at home, is not to be expected. Should the currency continue to decline in value, as it must do, if the foreign demand for gold renders it scarce at home, the financial difficulties of the country must increase.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.—*Newbern August* 12.—Northern emigration to North Carolina has already set in. People are arriving in the State by thousands, from all quarters.

The health of Newbern and the rest of the State was never better than at present.

The above is another item we judge from the correspondent of some Northern press. We had much rather see than hear, that the right kind of emigrants are pouring into North Carolina, but we have no evidence that the above is the truth. We have merchants in abundance, too many we fear for the small trade this State can afford, but we hear of no mechanics, no farmers, no laborers who have yet arrived.

EDITOR DAILY SENTINEL,

Dear Sir:—Give me leave to felicitate both you and the public on the successful *debut* of your paper into the political world. Its patriotic, liberal and conservative tone has already inspired the encomiums of all whom I have heard speak of it.

You have truly represented the Union sentiment of North Carolina—it is *the one and only party of the State* and but for our geographical position, and Mr. Lincoln's unqualified call for troops to coerce the Gulf States, she would not have seceded, as was clearly demonstrated by the overwhelming vote which our people cast in 1860 against the doctrine of secession, and as we did not recognize his election to the presidency, an overt act of sufficient importance to justify such a revolutionary idea.

We therefore most cordially embrace the earliest opportunity to return to the Union; and as soon as mail facilities shall have been re established, I have no doubt but that our grateful people will abundantly patronize your paper, as a remuneration for the laudable efforts which you are making for the accomplishment of this desirable end, and for the disinterested and liberal support which you are giving to those efforts of President Johnson and Gov. Holden in the same direction.

I concur with you most heartily, in your opposition to the *unqualified* repudiation of all State and individual indebtedness. Such an act would be a burning shame, and leave an indelible stain upon the fair escutcheon of the good old honest State and people of North Carolina.

WARREN.

Aug. 18th, 1865.

Contradiction.

The following note puts a quietus upon the statement of the correspondent of the Associated Press:

CHARLOTTE N. C. August 17, 1865.

Rev. W. E. Pell Editor of Sentinel:

DEAR SIR:—I have noticed a paragraph in the "New York *Herald*" and in your paper, that other citizens of Newbern, and myself, were about erecting in that town the largest Hotel in the United States—which is untrue.

My pecuniary situation is such, that I could not enter upon such an undertaking. Please have the kindness to have it corrected.

Very Respectfully

W. P. MOORE, by J. W. J.

WEALTHY GIRL.—Probably the richest woman in the United States is Miss Hester Robinson, a young and beautiful girl, lately of New Bedford, but now a resident of New York city. Her father died recently, leaving her one million outright and the income during her life of about four millions more. Her aunt, Miss S. A. Howland, of New Bedford, who deceased about the 1st of July, also left her a million; but, at the same time, bequeathed large sums to various other persons who were not her blood relations; among the rest, giving to her physician a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Miss Robinson is dissatisfied with the will and has employed five of the most eminent counsel in Massachusetts to endeavor to have it set aside, though on what grounds the public is not yet informed.

The President's Opinions.

As to the fears which have been entertained as to the President's determination to pursue his present policy, some remarks made last night by a conspicuous Cabinet officer on the subject go right to the bottom of the distrust referred to. I had been speaking of it and finally said:

"What the supporters of the Administration want to be assured of is that the President has no intention of pursuing the provisional government policy, if between this and the meeting of Congress it should be found to work badly."

"On that score," replied the Cabinet officer, "there need be, I am convinced, no fear whatever."

"Will the President then give his influence in favor of negro suffrage?"

"Personally, the President is at least not hostile to negro suffrage. You know what he said to Chase, and subsequently to Sumner. I do not believe he has in this or any other aspect of the re-organization question changed his opinions an iota since he first expressed them. But he believes now as then, that the general Government cannot interfere in determining who shall be voters in a State. If, therefore, the States should come up next December, unobjectionably re-organized in every particular save that of negro suffrage, that alone will not be sufficient to keep the Administration from giving its influence to the admission of their Senators and Representatives."

"So much is generally understood. But if the present aspect of affairs in the Rebel States should continue—if it should be evident that the late Rebels were still practically at the head of the government, would the almost powerful Executive influence then go into the lobbies of the House to force this or that obstinate member to vote for the admission of these Representatives?"

"*Not unless they had definitely accepted the absolute abolition of slavery and adopted the Constitutional Amendment. These things are a sine qua non.*"

But suppose that the pending elections in the South should result so as to indicate that under some other name, State control, contract system, or something of the sort, slavery is certain to be re established. Would the President urge Congress to admit Senators and Representatives from the Southern States under such auspices, no matter what fair promises they made?"

"No, sir, he would not. I do not believe there need be the slightest apprehension on the subject."

The opinion is only an opinion, but it is that of one of the President's constitutional advisers and intimate counsellors; and I am sure the public will be glad to have it.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

"A Congress or a War."

The New York *Herald* devotes large space to laudations of the skill with which England and France have each evaded a number of threatened wars, and urges upon those powers that the present is a time for the exercise of their best diplomatic manœuvring. It says:

The United States have no great love for England, and no desire whatever to humiliate France. We cannot allow Napoleon to stay in Mexico, since that would violate the Monroe doctrine; but we do not want to eject him by force, and we are willing to make his withdrawal as easy and graceful as possible. The idea of an international Congress presents the very means to accomplish this result. If we take part in that congress, Napoleon can put his retirement from Mexico in the form of a friendly concession, and as such we will accept it. So long as we secure the substance we shall not quarrel about the form. We insist that France shall leave Mexico, Spain, Cuba, and England, Canada, and we are willing to give such guarantees and compensation as shall admit of no dispute. France will not be humiliated if she leave this continent in company with England and Spain. England ought to be ready to accept in full for the Alabama damages, as the price of her withdrawal from Canada. Spain will be paid a round sum for Cuba. This being agreed to, the United States will offer guarantees in regard to the annexation question, about which Europeans understand very little. We do not care to annex Canada or Mexico. They are more anxious to be annexed than we are to have them. But we will not permit Europe to take charge of them and array them against this Republic. Let the Emperor Napoleon consider these suggestions, and he will find that they point him to a plain path by which he may escape from Mexico without the loss of honor, and may actually increase his fame by the proceeding. Let him consider, too, that the United States are in favor of a revisal of the map of Europe, allowing France the boundary of the Rhine, giving Austria and Prussia all the German empire, uniting Spain and Portugal under one government, erecting a new empire from the Oriental States, locating the Italian capital at Rome, and restricting the Pope to his spiritual kingdom. Has this hint no meaning to Napoleon? Does he see in it no compensation for Mexico? If not we can only echo his own oracle, "a congress or a war;" and this he cannot misunderstand.

Slavery in Brazil and Cuba.

Strong efforts are being made to inaugurate a system of gradual emancipation in Brazil and Cuba. The following are extracts from a proposed law now before the Brazilian Senate:

Article 4. At the expiration of ten years from the date of the promulgation of this law all slaves over twenty-five years of age shall be free. The government shall previously order the proceeding with the respective census; the notary and other public officers of justice, who are in exercise of their office when the sales of such slaves are realized, shall annul such sales, remitting the documents to the Secretary of State or Minister of Justice, who, on sight of such papers, shall issue the letters of enfranchisement.

Article 5. Fifteen years after the promulgation of this act civil slavery shall be abolished in Brazil. The slaves then existing shall be subject to the decrees of the government.

The number of slaves proposed to be thus manumitted is about 3,000,000, or one-third of the population. The slave trade has already been effectually abolished.

Mr. Jefferson upon Tories.

A strong argument in President Johnson's favor may be drawn from Mr. Jefferson's reply to a lady who appealed to him in behalf of her son, who was a Virginia Tory during the Revolution. He wrote to her as follows:

"I suppose him to have taken sides with the British before our declaration of independence; and if this was the case, I respect the candor of the measure, though I do not his wisdom. A right to take the side which every man's conscience approves in a civil contest is too precious a right and too favorable to the preservation of liberty, not to be protected by its well-informed friends.—*Randall's Life of Jefferson, vol. 1, page* 430.

LATEST NEWS.

The following items of news are gleaned from the latest papers received by Express.

Richmond is still disturbed by burglars.

Charles S. Venable of Virginia has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

Accounts from Havana represent the yellow fever as raging to an unusual extent. Apprehensions are felt in New York in regard to it.

The statement that England and France had come to a mutual understanding in regard to questions growing out of American affairs, which was doubted at first, is said to be correct.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnson and lady reached Richmond on the 17th.

Applications for pardons are pouring in by the thousands; the President has had prepared a stamp with which to affix a fac simile of his signature to all pardons granted.

Gold at last accounts ruled in New York at 140¾. N. C. old 6's 74.

Tobacco was dull in Petersburg and prices ruled lower on Saturday.

Wall Street Frauds and Forgeries.

In commercial circles yesterday everything was unsettled by the exciting news in Wall street.—The reports of bank robberies, forgeries, failures, &c., followed each other in quick succession, and each evinced great excitement, which seemed to grow more and more intense as the extent of the disasters became more generally known. Business was nearly upset, everybody being on the lookout for a gold panic and large fluctuations in prices of gold and merchandise. Prices of nearly every kind of merchandise—foreign and domestic were nearly nominal.—*New York Herald of the 16th.*

North Carolina Mail Service.

The Postmaster General on the 16th ordered the following:

Accept offer of Nathaniel Boyden, President of the Central North Caroilna Railroad Company, to convey mails from Goldsborough by Boon Hill, Pine Level, Smithfield Station, Clayton, Auburn, Raleigh, Carey, Morrisville, Cedar Fork, Brassfield, Durham, University Station, Hillsboro', Mebanesville, Haw River, Graham, Company's Shop, Alamance, Gibsonville, McLeansville, Greensboro', Jamestown, High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Holtsburg, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Harris Depot, and Query's, to Charlotte 223 miles and back, daily, or as much oftner as trains may run, at the rate of $50 per mile per annum.

Substantial Sympathy for Mrs. Davis.

The sympathy of the Washingtonians for Mrs. Davis is decidedly substantial in its character.—The amount subscribed in her behalf foots up to the handsome sum of $6,510. The lowest contribution to the fund was $10, and the highest $500.

Maine Democratic Convention--The President and State Sovereignty.

The Maine Democratic State Convention met in Portland on the 15th. There were present five hundred and seventy-four delegates. Mr. E. F. Pillsoury, the temporary chairman, in his address said that an attempt is being made to destroy State sovereignty, which the Democratic party must frustrate. He also said that but for President Johnson its destruction would have been accomplished at all hazards. The latter expression was received with great applause. The resolutions adopted were in consonance with the spirit of these remarks.

The Next Session of Congress.

The question of the admission of members to the next Congress from the Southern States is now agitating the public mind. With a law of Congress prohibiting any one from holding a seat in that body who had been engaged in the rebellion, it is difficult to solve the question who the South can send; for there is no prominent man alive in the Southern States who has not, directly or indirectly, been concerned in the war. The first matter to be considered, then, is manifestly, the repeal of the law, so as to relieve the South of the disability of being represented in the National Congress.

Will the Radicals consent to do this? That is the question. We have no doubt there will be an intense struggle to keep the South out, but the people of the North are more anxious for the South to come back than the South herself is to return. Hence if the majority insist upon carrying out their plans, and closing the doors of Congress upon the South, the Northern people will arouse themselves to the necessity of putting down the Radicals and opening the portals of the Union to every wayward sister who comes back, casting her the cloak of charity and forgiveness, with complete obliteration of the past. The South has been restored to her political rights by the amnesty proclamation and by the oaths of allegiance taken by her citizens. No further tests can be required unless it be the test of probation, and that is, of course, out of the question. The men of the South who have conformed to the requirements of the Government are entitled to vote, and it is absurd to argue that they have not the power to select their own representatives; and it is a still greater absurdity to say that these representatives shall not be received when elected.

No such doctrine can stand before the American people. When a Southerner takes the oath of allegiance he must be regarded as being restored to his former political rights. He is as good as any other citizen in the eye of the law. The government must recognize this fact, else why administer the oath at all? No doubt President Johnson understands this matter, and if the Radicals do not wish to go before the people in the pending State elections in a position inimical to the administration, they will handle this subject with fairness and moderation. The President regards it to be as much an act of disloyalty to prevent a resuscant State from coming into the Union as it is for one to go out; and if the Northern States oppose the restoration of the seceded States they are as criminal as the original secessionists.—*New York Herald.*

The *Epoca* says the recognition of the kingdom of Greece will follow that of Italy by Spain.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COHN & BURNHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. COHN,
Aug. 18 3t C. W. BURNHAM.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES,

AND

NORTHERN EXCHANGE,

BONDS

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Deposits received. ☜

*** City papers copy. Aug 18 1w

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE-STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON,
German and Cas. STEEL,
English Island MOLASSES,
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
A. C. and CRUSHED SUGAR,
BABBITT'S READY SOAP MAKER—get a box of this and astonish yourself at the quantity of Soap it will make—only 50 cents,
THERMOMETER CHURNS,
WATER PAILS,
WELL BUCKETS and ROPE,
COOKING STOVES, &c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
au 18-3t With Hart & Lewis.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-1f

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships, to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S,

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.

New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8-tf

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Our City Government.—The order prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors except in special cases, has worked admirably. The necessity for its rigid enforcement is still urgent. We have heard of no case of sickness or death, arising from the want of liquor. Disturbances, fights or disorders of any kind have been fewer here, and our City has been more quiet, than perhaps any other town of its size in the State. The existence of the order has greatly lessened the trouble of the Provost Marshall's guard, as well as of our City Police proper. We trust it will be continued.

Sanitary Arrangements.—Perhaps the present period requires as close attention to the sanitary condition of the City, as any which has preceded it. We presume that those, in whose charge the matter is placed, are aware of this.

A cotemporary says that eggs and butter are scarce in market. Money is a little more so at the prices charged for them. Only think of 40 and 50 cents per dozen for eggs!

We observe that a writer in the *Standard* suggests the names of B. F. Moore, Jonathan Worth and Rev. Patrick W. Doub for the approaching Convention. We presume no one in the County could object to such a representation. Let the gentlemen, whose names are suggested, have a consultation with those previously named, and let the best men be selected. It is time that the people of the County knew who would be the candidates.

The travelling public must not forget that Capt. George B. Baker of Fayetteville, has established a line of hacks to run three times a week (Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays,) from Morrisville to the terminus of the Fayetteville Rail Road.

Mr. R. C. Badger of this city, passed up the Central Road a few days ago, commissioned by Gov. Holden to organize the County Courts &c. in those upper counties where it has not been done and prepare the way for the Convention.

We are glad to learn that the rumor that colored troops would soon garrison this city, is not correct.

The *Standard* says, that its present dimensions, make it look like a young gent in his papa's trowsers. Well then, why not do as the Mamma does, cut them smaller? The large margin seriously injures the looks of our neighbor.

It appears that the appointments for District Judge of this State, District Attorney and Marshall, have not yet been re-filled, or that fact has not been made public.

Taxes.—Saturday was the last day of grace in which to pay the Federal tax. We judge our people have done well under the circumstances.

The President has appointed Jesse Wheeler to be Assessor of the Internal revenue for the several districts of North Carolina, and Francis R. Miller as Surveyor of Customs at Wilmington.

Judge E. G. Reade, of Person, is a candidate for the State Convention without opposition. All right.

A public meeting in Newbern has nominated W. B. Wadsworth, Esq., of Craven, for the State Convention. A most capital nomination. A subsequent resolution added the name of Mr. Lehman to that of Mr. Wadsworth. Mr. L. may be a very proper selection, but we judge he is a new resident of the County, as we do not recollect to have seen his name mentioned among the old citizens of Craven. There are a number left of the old guard in Craven, who would do rather better than a stranger, if Mr. L. be a stranger.

The *Daily News* of Fayetteville published on a small sheet by our friend Capt. Benj. Robinson, reaches us not very regularly. The Captain wields a sharp pen. Speaking of the business of Fayetteville it says:

The business done in the town of Fayetteville at the present time is greater than that done in any town of like size and population in the South — There is only one drawback, and that is a lack of mail, express, and telegraphic facilities.

We would call the attention of Mr Courtney Sup't of the Southern Express company to the fact, that the telegraph from Fayetteville to Raleigh lacks only a few miles of wire to make the connection complete between the two places.

The Salisbury *Banner* speaks thus of the burnt district in that place:

The burnt district looking up. Already phœnix like buildings are raising from the ashes, on the wings of Dr. Hall. The doctor will pardon us if we say, that we notice he has introduced a new style of building without lime. The invention is a valuable one and should be patented and given to the world. The new buildings we also notice is after the pattern of a Dutch bake oven, only not quite so large.

Wilmington Items.—The Wilmington *Herald* of the 17th is responsible for the following:

A periphrastic peregrinator of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* spent a few hours in this town some days ago, and is now instructing the people of the north on the manners, customs, habits, morals, vices, failings, politics religions, etc., of North Carolina. It really beats all, how apt these fellows are at acquiring knowledge. They will learn more in two hours sojourn in a city or town than the oldest inhabitant ever knew.

Enterprise.—In a short time there is to be put upon the trade between here and Fayetteville two more lines of river steamers. Messrs. Worth & Daniel commission merchants of this city, will shortly have a new steamer, for this trade, to run as the consort of the steamer *Hurt*. Two other commission houses have ordered two each, with a draught of eighteen inches when furnished, which will be ready, no doubt, in a short time. With the two now running, this will put seven steamers, five of them entirely new, in the river to ply between here and Fayetteville. So the enterprise begins to show itself, and soon our town will move onward to commerce and prosperity.

Returning.—Every return steamer brings back some of the old citizens of the place who have spent the summer months abroad. Generally they are looking very well.

A General Search.—An old lady called at the magistrate's office yesterday and wanted a search warrant issued that she might recover some stolen property. The justice nibbed his quill, adjusted himself in his seat and asked who she wanted to search and what premises, which somewhat startled her, and caused her to remark that she wanted to "search everybody."

Very Ruddy.—The military guard picked up a young man yesterday somewhere in the "outlawed" part of the city, in a fighting state of drunkenness.

Messrs. O. G. Parsley, T. J. Armstrong and Adam Empie are spoken of for the State Convention from New Hanover.

GENERAL NEWS.

Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, has arrived at Washington for medical treatment.

Holston Conference.—We have been requested to state that this body will meet at Marion, Va., 14th of September next. Bishop Andrew will preside.—*Petersburg Express.*

Judge Hancock, a Texas refugee, arrived at Galveston, and reports the people, from Austin to Galveston, perfectly reconciled to the new order of things and are willing to adopt the new policy and measures of the Administration.

The courts in Southwestern Missouri are steadily refusing to take the oaths of returned Confederates in civil and criminal cases, in accordance with the new Constitution.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, confined in Fort Pulaski, has applied, through influential friends, for a parole of two or three weeks, to visit his family, who are suffering in heavy domestic afflictions.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "The freedom of the negroes in our city may be fun to them, but it is death to white folks."

An order has been issued from Washington, mustering out fifty thousand more troops. When this order shall have been executed, the military force of the United States will be reduced to one hundred thousand men. From the number of Generals still retained in service, this would give one General to every regiment.

All the liquor saloons where dead shot was dealt out by the glass, have been closed in Wilmington.

The President to-day granted ampesty and pardon to Benjamin Fitzpatrick, formerly United States Senator from Alabama and candidate for Vice President in 1860, on the Douglas ticket, before Herschel V. Johnson was placed upon it.

The New York *Evening Post* has reason to believe that the trial of Mr. Davis will not commence until the trial of Captain Wertz is closed. The archives of the late Confederacy, now under charge of Dr. Lieber, are to be examined for documentary evidence before the trial of Mr. Davis takes place.

The Georgia State Convention which is to assemble at Milledgeville on the fourth Monday of October, is not expected to remain in session more than a week or ten days. The principal measures calling for the action of the Convention are the repeal of the Ordinance of Secession, and the ratification of the action of the Federal Government in relation to slavery. It is not expected that any material change will be made in the State Constitution.

New York, Aug. 16.—Peter R. Mumford, who was reported as having failed on Monday, was arrested to day, charged with having defrauded Greenleaf, Morris & Co., by means of a worthless check for $28,000 on the Mechanics' Bank, given in payment on Saturday for $20,000 in gold. On presenting the check it was found there were no funds in the bank. Mumford was committed to the tombs in default of $30,000 bail, to await an examination to-morrow.—*N. Y. Paper of the 16th.*

Comfort for the Imperialists.

"Our private letters," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "from the northern provinces of Mexico, as well as from the United States, are unanimous in signalizing a great appeasement in men's minds. Public opinion among the Americans becomes more and more favorable to the development of political and commercial relations between the two Governments. The Marquis de Montholon, by the frankness of his character and declarations, and also by his tact and affable demeanor, has gained the esteem and sympathies of all statesmen at Washington. It is not true that our Minister has spontaneously demanded explanations about the concentration of many corps of the American army in Texas, nor that any instructions have been sent to him in that sense; for the Mexican government has been in no way moved, as the newsmongers of Europe have gratuitously supposed, by a fact explained by circumstances."

The South American Alliance.

The animus of the new alliance of the South American States is at least the spirit desired to be infused, may be gathered from the tone of the Northern press. It is styled "the alliance of peace," the result of French intervention, and from it they draw the conclusion that war with the United States will be waged with all America." The spirit of the first article of the treaty may well be commended to all the world. It is as follows:

Article 1. The high contracting parties solemnly bind themselves not to commit hostilities against each other, even by way of compulsion, and never to resort to the use of arms as a means of settling their controversies, which may arise from acts not comprehended in the *casus faderis* of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance signed on this date. On the contrary, they will employ exclusively peaceful means to terminate all these controversies, submitting to the decision of an arbiter, without appeal therefrom, when they can not settle them in any other manner. The controversies respecting boundaries are included in this stipulation.

"Gwine Back to Massa."

A little, bullet-eyed, quick witted contraband, blacker than the ace of spades, found his way into the Provost Marshal's office yesterday and demanded a pass. Before obtaining it, however, he delivered himself of his views on the subject of freedom, much to the satisfaction of himself and those around him. He was but nine years of age, and belonged to Dr. Smith, in Lexington. He spoke about as follows: "Look a heah, gentlemen, I don't like de way I'se been treated in this place; in fact, I thought dey knowed how to treat a nigger better dan day does. Why de white folks put on too much style for dis chile; an' de naggers thinks dey's better dan de white folks, so I stan's a poor chance 'mong 'em bofe. Dey, don't suit me, I'se gwine home to massa. I'se gwine straight dar; kase he's a white man all ober, an' knows how to treat folks, black and white—no style 'bout him. I'se a young nigga, an' ef massa's glad to see me as I is him, de Lor' knows I'se willin'." "Gim me de pass." He got the pass and left for home.—*Louisville Democrat.*

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. N. B. Massenburg, near Louisburg, on the 11th inst., Miss MARY J. MASSENBURG, after a brief illness.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN O. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 33. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 19, 1865.

Flour—family,	10 00	to	11
Extra Superfine,	9 50	to	10 50
Superfine,	9 00	to	10
Corn—per bushel,	80	to	1
Bacon—per pound,	25	to	28
Lard—per pound,	22	to	25
Butter—per pound,	40	to	50
Chickens—(Spring,)	25	to	35
Eggs—per dozen,	40	to	50
Cheese—retail, per pound,			40
Apples—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Peaches—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
Onions—per bushel,	75	to	1
Beef—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
Fresh Pork—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
Meal—per bushel, (street price),			1
Coffee—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
Sugar—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
Peas—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
Fodder—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
Oats—in sheaf,	75	to	1
Hay—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
Tobacco—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
Cotton—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
Cotton Yarn—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
Beeswax—per pound,	20	to	25
Rags—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
Lamb—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, por pound,	12½	to	20
Salt—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
Flaxseed—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
Nails—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
Syrup—(retail) per gallon,			1
Rice—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
Dr. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,
LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.'s
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

Special Order, No. 9.

[Extract.]

II. Capt. M. ADAMS, Assistant Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh, is hereby appointed Commander of the Post of Raleigh, with supervision of all matters heretofore under charge of Post Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig Gen. HARDIN.
A MARLAND, A. A. G.

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
Office Post Commandant,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 18, 1865.

Special Order, No 1.

In accordance with Special Order, No. 9, Headquarters District of Raleigh, August 18, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.
M. ADAMS,
Aug, 19-1w Capt. Comd'g Post.

J. H. CRAWFORD, DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14.—tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

STROTHER & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

(*Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,*)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 6-tf

A Valuable Work!

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE . . . . . $2.00.

THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really,

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES, Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.
Address W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Aug 14 3t Raleigh, N. C.

*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

WM. J. BAKER. PULASKI COWPER. WM. H. JONES.

Baker, Cowper & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Rouhlac Building, Fayetteville St., 3 Doors South of the Capitol,
OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS

GENERAL AUCTION AND Commission Merchants,

COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

FOR the sale of Merchandise, Produce, Stocks, Coin, Bank Notes and Lands. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

REFERENCES:

R H Lowry, Esq, Pres't Bank Republic, Vermilye & Co, Shaffer & Norwood, New York.
Bullitt & Faithorn, Drexel & Co, Tenner & Davis, Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros & Co, Miles White, C P Mendenhall & Co, Clements & Bonsal, Baltimore.
C W Purcell & Co, John M Patton, Richmond.
Alex Bell & Sons, C W Grandy & Co, D D Simmons, Hardy & Bros, Jno W Whitehurst & Co, Jno D Gordon & Co, Norfolk.
Hinton & Dunn, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg.
Harris & Howell, W A Wright, N N Nixon, Wilmington.
T W Dewey, Cash., Gen J A Young, J J Blackwood, Pres't, W J Yates, Charlotte.
W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Gulon, Jno D Whitford, Newbern. au 8 2w

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 if

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Next Door to old Stand [Express Office],
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods,	Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes,	Kid Gloves,
White Goods,	Travelling Bags,
Mourning Goods,	Belts and Belt Ribbon,
Hoisery,	Cord, Whalebone,
Hoop Skirts,	Hooks and Eyes, Thread,
&c., &c., &c.	

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Soaps, Salt, Pepper, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Pickles, Can Fruits, Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter, Lemons, Foxe's Crackers, Wines and Liquors. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

AN excellant article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Chewing Tobacco; the choicest best brands of Cigars. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES.

SUGAR, Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate, Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY,

EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WE will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BAGGING, Rope and Twine.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S

FOR anything you want and you can't get supplied.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
au 14 tf

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

IN obedience to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court-House in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administering the Amnesty Oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections, and to transact other important business.
Aug 16-6t J. J. FERRILL, Clerk.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.
☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants,
(*Near old County Wharf,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.
Jno. F. Foard. W. H. Cuninggim.
au 8 tf

*** City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-codtw

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c.
au 11-1m

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
PUBLISHERS, AND
Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primary, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

DAILY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

A NEW POET LAUREATE.

Thackeray's Magazine, in London, paid Tennyson, the Poet Laureate of London, sixteen hundred dollars for a poem, and the following two stanzas are just one-half of it, or eight hundred dollars' worth:

What does little birdie say,
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says little birdie—
Mother, let me fly away.
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till thy tiny wings are stronger;
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and haste away.
Baby, sleep a little longer.
Until her little legs grow stronger;
And after waiting like the birdie,
Baby, too, shall fly away.

Isn't that grand? Isn't it the quintessence of poetry? Here's sixteen lines of our own, same style, same measure, and embodying about as much sentiment, for which we will willingly take a quarter:

What does little froggie say,
In his pond at peep of day?
Let me swim, says little froggie—
Bullfrog, let me swim away.
Froggie, wait a little longer,
Till your little legs are stronger;
So he mounts upon a chunk,
And then into the pond ker ch-u-n-k.

What does little piggie say,
In his sty at peep of day?
Piggie says, like little froggie,
Let me go and root to-day.
Piggie, wait a little longer,
Till your snout grows hard and stronger;
If you suck a little longer,
Piggie then may root away.

INTERESTING ELOPEMEMT.

THE FLIGHT—THE CHASE AND MARRIAGE.

The London (C. W.) *Free Press* gives an account of an elopement which has furnished much excellent material for gossip for the young men and maidens of Blanchard—a village near London. The *Free Press* says:

"It seems that a young 'sprig,' of dashing appearance but moderate means, had been paying his addresses to a fair damsel of the district, just turned out of sweet sixteen, of ardent temperament and a keen sense for sensational romance. He had every prospect for success. The match was emphatically opposed by the young lady's papa, who harbored a great aversion for the daughter's adorer, on account of his hair brained venturesomeness and unthrifty character—traits by no means essential, in the old man's eyes, to the domestic peace of a family in after years.

But the loving pair were determined to "annex" and many were the plans devised to thwart the old man's efforts to prevent it. The lady had frequently been imprisoned in her bedroom, and threatened with all sorts of calamities if she persisted in harboring her lover, and offered unspeakable inducements if she would at once discard him. But a lover's artifice is generally more than a match for parental stubbornness. Cupid is subtle and ingenious, and

"If you lock him out o' the dore,
Vy, he'll valk in at the vinder!"

It was on the night of the 19th of July ultimo, that the union was finally consummated. A grand party was given at the paternal mansion in honor of the 'glorious, pious and immortal memory;" there was joy and hubbub in the streets of the village, and a gay throng marched everywhere to and fro, and a festive host assembled at the mansion of the "stern parient."

The hour waxed late; the fiddler wearied and the jokes grew flat; the happy throng must now depart; congratulations ensued. 'Here's a health to the Queen! 'Hurrah!' 'Good night!' No sooner had the guests, one and all, departed than a wonderful discovery was made in the house. One of the family was missing. Consternation seized upon the lord of the manor. His first course was to give way to a passionate fit of 'blubbering;' but recovering himself, he dispatched his son Bob to St. Mary's in search of his delinquent sister as fast as the 'old sorrel mare' could carry him, Bob arriving there at cock-crow in the morning. The landlord of the hotel at which Bob put up happened to be deep in the mystery of the elopement himself, and acting as the accomplice of the pair, managed to put Bob on the road to Stratford, to pursue his search in that quarter.

"Meantime, the parson had been summoned, the Gordian knot completed, and the lady put beyound the rage of a stiff-necked and angry papa. After hasty consideration, the loving twain concluded to return to Blanchard, throw themselves at the feet of the injured parents, and implore their blessing, which they did with a persuasive impudence which at once disarmed reproof, and gained for them a full pardon, together with a larger annuity than they had ever expected.—Bob soon returned despondent and out of breath, declaring it as his settled opinion that the couple were by that time half way across the Atlantic. Imagine his surprise when asked to congratulate the wedded pair. He did so, however, congratulating himself that nothing more degrading had happened; and that night a more extensive entertainment was provided at the family seat, and at the head of the feast, the toast of the company, were Lothario and his bride—the honored guests."

The King of Portugal, when closing the Cortes, promised a strict law for the final abolition of slavery in the Portugese possessions.

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 44, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.
will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,
&c., &c.

He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship, it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub-Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Semi Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

The New York News.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS
A GREAT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER!

BENJAMIN WOOD, - - - - - - - Proprietor.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and news from all parts of the world.

It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED.

IMMENSE CIRCULATION DETERMINED ON.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single copies,	5 cents.
One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 50
Five copies, one year,	8 75
Ten copies, one year,	17 00
(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
Twenty copies, one year,	$30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at	1 50

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To Mail Subscribers,	$10 per annum.
Six Months,	Five Dollars.

☞ Payments invariably in advance. ☜

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS EALERS.

Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address BENJ. WOOD,
Daily News Building, No. 19, City Hall Square,
au 3 tf New York City.

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds exempt
AFFIDAVIT 5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings, exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSPERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand, 2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents
General, 5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents
Of search of records, 5 cents
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)
Brokers, 10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value, $1,00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100, 25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents
INSURANCE, Life—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents
Exceeding $5,000, $1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,

Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	6 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
One year,	40 00

TWO SQUARES.

Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, [mailed,]		5 Cts.
One month,	do	85 "
Three months,	do	$2 00
Six months,	do	3 50
One year,	do	6 00

Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 18-tf Petersburg, Va.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. Bernard. Editors and Proprietors.
John D. Barry. au 9-1m

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,
BY
STROTHER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I would rather be RIGHT than be President."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.
Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Avertising, one square for each insertion one dollar A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

Terms—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

Terms—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.